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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Holiday Greetings from the Library

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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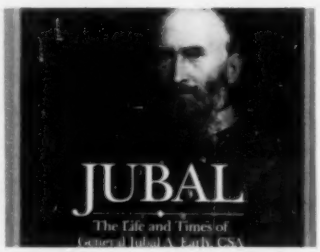

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On the Cover: Because of security precautions prompted by Libya's threats of terrorism, President Reagan was not able to appear before the crowds on the Ellipse (an oval park south of the White House) to dedicate the National Christmas Tree on Dec. 17, 1981. Instead, he lighted the 30-foot blue spruce from a switch in the White House. *From U.S. News & World Report Collection, Prints and Photographs Division*

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
LUCY D. SUDDRETH, Editorial Assistant
ANN M. JEFFERSON, MALINDA B. NEALE, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, Composing

Moving Up:
New Division Chief, Public Affairs Officer

Stephen James, Chief of Humanities and Social Sciences Division

Photo by Craig Hobson

Stephen E. James, assistant chief of the Materials Development Division of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, has been named chief of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division (HSS) of Constituent Services.

In his new role, Dr. James will manage and direct a staff of 80 who provide reference services in the social sciences and humanities in five reading rooms: Main, Local History and Genealogy, Machine-Readable Collections, Microform and Business. HSS staff members also are responsible for developing the general, reference and microform collections in these fields, and they engage in automation developments in support of related reference and research services.

"The staff of HSS has been without a full-time chief for more than a year. I'm confident that Stephen James has the experience and management skills needed to prepare the division for the challenges that lie ahead," said Ellen Hahn, director of Public Service and Collection Management II. She has been sharing management responsibility for the division with Victoria Hill, assistant chief of HSS, and the section heads.

"I will have the good fortune to work with one of the finest reference staffs in the world. They deserve a chief who holds them in very high regard, and they have one," Dr. James said.

Before he joined the Library on May 1, Dr. James served as director for the Statewide Library Programs Division of the state Library of Michigan, where he managed federal Library Services and Construction Act

(Cont. on p. 520)

Jill Brett, Public Affairs Officer

Photo by Erica Wissolik

Jill D. Brett, former public affairs officer for the National Archives, joined the Library Nov.16 as its public affairs officer. She succeeds Nancy F. Bush, who retired from the position May 1.

For a decade, Ms. Brett directed public relations and public awareness activities for the National Archives in Washington, as well as for 12 regional archives and nine presidential libraries across the country.

In addition to initiating major publicity campaigns relating to the 200th anniversaries of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and the 50th anniversary of World War II, she and her staff published a weekly staff bulletin, a monthly calendar of events, a quarterly publication for the research community and the *Annual Report to Congress.*

"Jill Brett is an accomplished professional," said Peter Braestrup, LC senior editor and director of communications. "She knows Washington and she is well known and respected in the press corps."

Ms. Brett said she looks forward to helping her new colleagues publicize their Library programs. "I hope to follow in the paths of [my predecessors], whom I admire greatly," she said. "I can't think of a more exciting place to be as we approach the 21st century."

Ms. Brett joined the National Archives in 1978 as a public affairs specialist. She worked with historians, librarians, genealogists and other research groups on the separation of the National Archives from the General Services Administration and the reestablishment of the National Archives as an independent executive agency.

(Cont. on p. 520)

Producing a Facsimile:

Enrique Cattaneo (center) is director of Multiarte, a leading printer and publisher of fine arts books and silkscreen prints in Mexico City. On Nov. 10 he met with John Hébert (standing), Quincentenary Program coordinator, and Barbara Loste, program assistant coordinator, along with Dana Pratt, director of the Publishing Office, to finalize plans for the coproduction of a facsimile of the 1531 Huejotzingo Codex (Mexico), which is currently on public display for the first time in the Library's "1492: An Ongoing Voyage." Mr. Cattaneo is working on *amate*, a contemporary version of the same paper that was produced by Pre-Columbian people in Meso-America, in order to record history, genealogy and tribute payments.

James *(Cont. from p. 519)*
funds awarded through the state of Michigan, as well as statewide continuing education, library establishment, government documents depositories and literacy programs. From 1987 to 1990, he was assistant director of the Public Libraries of Saginaw, Mich., where he was responsible for planning, budgeting and supervising all public and support services and patron relations for a five-facility library system.

Dr. James began his career as a reference librarian and a branch librarian at the Cleveland Public Library in 1969. He received his M.S.L.S. degree from Case Western Reserve University in 1971 and he earned a Ph.D. with a focus on library administration from the University of Wisconsin in 1983. For 11 years, he served as an associate professor of library science at Atlanta University, where he taught collection development, management, administration and research methods. A member of Beta Phi Mu and the American Library Association, Dr. James has received professional awards as well as a number of honors and commendations from private organizations and government agencies. He has served on the editorial boards of several library publications, including *Library Quarterly*. His articles have been published in numerous professional journals.

Brett *(Cont. from p. 519)*
In 1985 the effort was successful, and the National Archives became independent again for the first time since 1949.

As a free-lance writer and editor, she contributed to a variety of publications, including the *Washington Monthly* and *Washingtonian* magazines, Time-Life Books and the International Writers' Service. From 1977 to 1987, she wrote book reviews for the *Smithsonian* magazine.

During the 1970s, Ms. Brett worked on Capitol Hill for Rep. William Roy (D-Kan.), the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, and Rep. Philip Sharp (D-Ind.). Her experience during the 1960s included work as a staffer for the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department and for the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington and New York City.

While at the National Archives, Ms. Brett was awarded three Outstanding Performance awards, among others.

A native of Pennsylvania, Ms. Brett graduated from the Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, Pa., in 1959. Before moving to Washington, in 1963, she earned a bachelor's degree in French literature from Connecticut College in New London.

ATTENTION

This is the final issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* for 1992. The next issue will be Vol. 52, No. 1, and be published Jan. 11, 1993.

David Gergen Analyzes the '92 Election:

Calls Democrats' Campaign 'Best,' Republicans' 'Worst'

On Nov. 10, David Gergen, political commentator, editor and writer, visited LC to deliver an insider's view of the 1992 presidential campaign.

Mr. Gergen, who served in key public relations posts under Presidents Nixon, Ford and Reagan, spoke bluntly and sometimes critically on President Bush's performance in office and during the campaign. His visit is the first of several to be sponsored by the Library's European Division. Other high-level national and international experts will be speaking on a variety of political and international issues throughout the year.

"I think that George Bush's undoing, the seeds of his defeat, were planted during his greatest triumph: the war against Saddam Hussein," he declared. "Before the Persian Gulf war, public surveys showed that people liked George Bush, and they admired Barbara Bush enormously. But, according to Republican focus groups, they considered the president an ineffectual and indecisive leader.

Later, during the Gulf war, Bush proved he could be a strong commander and negotiator when he wanted to be, cobbling together an alliance of many nations to push through an important mission.

"After the war, the public concluded that their president wasn't ineffectual but that he didn't care about domestic issues. As a result, voters' regard for Bush turned into anger over what they saw as his lack of sensitivity for people and their problems here at home."

Mr. Gergen argued that Desert Shield/Desert Storm blinded the White House to the country's economic problems. "Without the war, Bush would have felt compelled to pay attention to domestic issues and, as a result, would probably have made a stronger show in the election. It would have been a tougher fight."

By contrast, Mr. Gergen had only praise for Gov. Bill Clinton's campaign. He called it "the best Democratic election campaign in my lifetime," while describing the Republicans' as "the worst, until the third debate." He accused the GOP of complacency, engendered by 12 years of White House control.

"The Republicans were too sleek and comfortable in their lobbying and other influential jobs," he pointed out. "But Clinton's team was hungry. His team wanted this election and they worked hard for it. I called the Bush campaign one Saturday afternoon but there was no one there, even to answer the phones. I couldn't get through to Clinton's headquarters either; their phones were always busy. When I finally reached Clinton's communications director, George Stephanopoulos, at 7:30 that night, he chatted with me for about 20 minutes and then said he had to go because they had a staff meeting in half an hour—on a Saturday night.

Photo by Erica Wisotlik

Without the Persian Gulf war, "Bush would have felt compelled to pay attention to domestic issues and, as a result, would probably have made a stronger show in the election."

—David Gergen

"The Clinton campaign had an A Team and a B Team, each one working 12-hour shifts and they were very effective," Mr. Gergen continued. But "that's not what won the election; most people would agree that the election was decided on economic issues. It was a classic pocketbook campaign. But the quality of the Democrats' efforts certainly widened the margin of victory."

Mr. Gergen discussed charges leveled by many conservative critics that the press had helped to throw the victory to Bill Clinton. As editor-at-large of *U.S. News & World Report* and regular commentator on "The McNeil-Lehrer NewsHour" and other television and radio shows, he is a well known and highly respected member of the Third Estate. Mr. Gergen cast the press as a "liberal lynch mob" who were "too hard on the president."

"I believe there *was* a distinct press bias against the president in the closing months of the campaign," he said. "But early in the contest, the press brutalized Clinton, and I think many of them felt guilty about that and went easier on him afterward. Many of us were also disillusioned with the Bush campaign. But, looking back, it was the far right who really went after the president, including conservative columnists. Five years ago George Will called George Bush a 'lapdog' and called the 1992 campaign 'an intellectual

slump.' William Safire went after Bush on 'Iraqgate,' as I think he should have, and eventually endorsed Clinton. Others predicted that Bush's term would be a 'caretaker presidency,' and Patrick Buchanan was the most brutal in his attacks early on in the campaign. I believe that, all in all, the far right was much harder on the president than the liberal left."

The speaker predicted that the press would soon be covering a changing Republican Party, one influenced by the growing strength of the far right conservatives and evangelical groups.

"We shouldn't underestimate or denigrate the evangelicals," he warned. "Most are God-fearing, taxpaying Americans, the ones who send their kids to war when others don't. They're willing to put the time into the political process and are excellent at grass roots organizing. They're slowly taking over the precincts, counties and states."

But Mr. Gergen also pointed out that many groups' religious and social intolerance alienates many mainstream elements of the party and may drive out working women and young professionals. He suggested that if Bill Clinton continues his center-left position, many of these disaffected Republicans could turn to him.

The journalist also took note of another increasingly powerful voting block—women—and urged the press to focus more on family issues during the new administration. He pointed out that 54 percent of this year's voters were women, most of whom voted for Clinton. "Social, family and women's issues drove this election. Abortion rights, parental leave, education reform were all hotly debated throughout the campaign. We need to pay more attention to that," he said.

Mr. Gergen did not confine his discussion to current events; he also looked back, briefly and often humorously, to election races held over the past decade.

"Many voters were discouraged by the quality of this year's campaign. One woman told me, 'If God had meant for us to vote, he'd have given us candidates we could vote for.'"

"Many voters were discouraged by the quality of this year's campaign," he said. "One woman told me, 'If God had meant us to vote, he'd have given us candidates we could vote for.' But, the fact is, we haven't had a good election since 1980. That race offered a real choice between candidates: Anderson, Reagan and Carter, and was a real issues-based campaign." The speaker also was disappointed in President Reagan's 1984 reelection bid. "It was based on nostalgia. . . . Reagan ran on the past, not the future." He jokingly called the 1986 congressional race "the jar wars," a reference to public pressure the candidates felt to submit to urinalysis tests.

"I remember [Sen.] Fritz Hollings' response to demands that he provide a sample. He said, 'I'll take a urinalysis test the day my opponent takes an I.Q. test!'"

According to Mr. Gergen, "The 1988 presidential campaign will be remembered for 'read my lips' and [ads about] Willie Horton," Gergen continued. Horton, a convicted felon, committed murder shortly after being furloughed by Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis; many believe the ads helped to defeat the Democratic candidate.

"Another hot topic that year was the controversy over how to dispose of nuclear waste generated by the nation's power plants. One candidate out West will be remembered for announcing during a televised debate, 'I'll never let this great state become a nuclear suppository.' It's been all downhill since then."

Then the speaker turned to the future. He mentioned meeting the Clinton family during informal idea exchange "Renaissance Group" gatherings held in South Carolina each year and praised the Arkansas governor's passion for reading and oratory.

"I learned not to speak right after Clinton during these get-togethers," he joked. "For one thing, he's a wonderful speaker, and by the time he hands you the microphone, it's past midnight."

Mr. Gergen is also an admirer of Hillary Clinton and Barbara Bush, describing them as "very strong people, the ones with the real steel" in their families.

"I hope Hillary has an opportunity to take a position with some authority in this administration," he added. Some people might question that, but if Bobby Kennedy could be attorney general in his brother's administration, the president's wife should be able to play an important role as well."

Mr. Gergen cited Gov. Clinton's strong belief in civil rights and his calls for bold measures to improve health care, education and industrial competitiveness. He pointed out that Clinton "took on" the National Education Association in 1980 by promoting teacher competency exams and that he tried to raise taxes to improve public schools. He agreed with the governor's suggestion to replace the high school diploma with a certificate of mastery, which students would earn only by proving their academic skills. He insisted that an increased emphasis on early education, advanced training opportunities for current workers and improved social care must be instituted to improve the nation's future, especially in the increasingly challenging global economy.

"Some potential from the Democratic platform comes not from the short term, but from long-term thinking, especially on social policy," Mr. Gergen said. "The Clinton team will depart from past years' orthodoxy. . . . Our traditional

approach is no longer the right model for a society. Look at Japan and Germany since World War II. They've reorganized themselves; their educational system and their social safety net is superior to ours. Their people are better trained, have more skills and a higher standard of living. The Republicans and the Europeans think we're crazy to consider emulating one of the existing national health care systems. The Germans claim theirs is too expensive. But they're paying 9 percent of their GNP for health coverage vs. our 13 percent, and they have better coverage.

"We've put a great deal of effort into training our managerial and professional class—the 25 to 30 percent of the population that tells everyone else what to do—but not the rest of the 65 to 70 percent," he continued. "They haven't improved their skills and aren't earning their high salaries. That's why you can send so many of these jobs elsewhere—to Mexico and other countries—where many workers will do what our people are doing for less money. Our workers aren't worth what they're being paid anymore."

The speaker insisted that the solution lies in increased training and support for early education and child care programs such as Head Start, prenatal care, early immunization and a system of earned income tax credits to increase individuals' ability to save. He also believes the nation must expand its ability to use and produce high-technology products and devote more resources to public works projects.

"Clinton's record in Arkansas is instructive," he said. "He's been very successful at bringing foreign investment into Arkansas. Some are low-paying jobs, but that's the easy way to go. . . . That's why I believe in public works projects. They use large numbers of people and our roads and bridges are obviously in need of repair. . . . But, we also have to prepare people for high-skill jobs of the future."

He warned that, as a Democrat following three Republican terms of office, Clinton will be judged differently from his predecessors. Although the governor has "brains and vitality, Mr. Gergen insisted that the job also calls for courage from the new leader and patience from the voters.

"Our next president will be under enormous pressure to create jobs quickly and stimulate the economy, two goals which may drive the deficit up. That may not seem like a big deal to some; after all, the Republicans have been doing that for years. . . . But a Democratic President will be held to a different standard.

"If Clinton is going to accelerate public spending and introduce investment tax credits for economic lift, he must also accompany that with action on the deficit. But his campaign [promise to sharply reduce the deficit by raising taxes on the wealthy] doesn't add up. It doesn't get us where we need to be. Clinton will have to strengthen his campaign platform or he may be accused of being duplicitous, of running a sunshine campaign and then introducing rainy-day measures. If the economy doesn't improve soon—more than it has thus far and with a stable foundation—it could become Clinton's Vietnam."

He continued: "If you remember, that war drove LBJ from power, then it became Nixon's war. The problems that drove Bush from power could also spell Clinton's downfall.

"I don't know how patient people will be on this issue or how courageous Clinton will be, but he holds no terror for me as president," Mr. Gergen concluded. "If we had reelected Bush, we'd have gotten a pretty straight-line president; with some upward sweep perhaps. He did become more sensitive about domestic issues, but you knew what you were getting. With Clinton, there's some downside risk, but more upside potential. I'm not sure which one we'll get but he deserves the benefit of the doubt."

—Barbara Bryant

Star of Dupont Ad Delivers Disability Keynote

Calling persons with disabilities "the new minority," Bill Demby gave the keynote address during the Nov. 10 morning session of LC's Disability Awareness Day.

"I was so excited about coming here to speak, I showed up yesterday," he said. "My job is to try and close the gap between people with disabilities and able-bodied persons. We're the new minority group on the block."

Mr. Demby then told a story of personal suffering and the courage it took to overcome adversity. He grew up on the Eastern Shore of Maryland with a dream of playing professional basketball. Although he wanted to quit school, his mother persuaded him to graduate. But his high school counselor did not offer much hope that young Bill would go on to college. It was the mid-1960s, and Mr. Demby was black.

He had been working in a factory in Globe Union, Md., for two years when he received his draft notice and went to Vietnam in 1971. While driving an Army truck, he was hit by a rocket and lost both of his legs. He was flown back to the United States and spent a year in rehabilitation at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Mr. Demby learned to use artificial limbs, but found his greatest difficulty was coping with the reactions

of civilians to Vietnam veterans. After successfully resolving an eight-year struggle with alcohol and drugs, he was eager to attend college; when he graduated, Mr. Demby proudly visited his former high school counselor.

In 1984 he tried using new artificial limbs that Dupont was testing. Their greater flexibility allowed him to play basketball again; it also led to his appearance in an award-winning Dupont commercial. Due to the national recognition he gained from this role, Mr. Demby became a spokesman for the federal Disabilities Awareness Program.

His LC speech addressed two of the major problems faced by disabled persons: architectural barriers and attitude. He pointed out that while the Library has accessible ramps and doorways, the bathrooms only minimally meet the federal codes.

"What does accessibility mean to people who are disabled?" Mr. Demby asked the audience. He then answered: "Freedom."

Mr. Demby said that architectural accessibility benefits everyone. "There's something about ramps that people like—even able-bodied people. When the option is available, everyone seems to prefer using a ramp, but a curb to us is like a mountain to you," he added.

The speaker illustrated how perceptions of disabled people affects how they are treated. He asked LC staffers in the audience to describe him. He said that the responses demonstrated that people often do not notice the obvious—in his case, no one mentioned that he was black or disabled. "We usually decide in a few minutes whether we want to know a person better," Mr. Demby said. "It's important that you take some time before you judge another person, though. I'm physically challenged. I may be disabled, but I am *not* handicapped. What I can do is more important than what I cannot."

—*Pat Craig*

American Political Tradition:
Inauguration Exhibit Opens at LC

Program for FDR's third inauguration, the first time the ceremony was held Jan. 20 instead of March 4; FDR felt the interregnum was too long. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

"I do solemnly swear . . . . Presidential Inaugurations, 1789–1993, an exhibit of items related to selected inaugurations, from George Washington's first to that of Bill Clinton, is an exhibit of 65 prints, photographs, maps, manuscripts and other rare documents. It is on view in the Madison Foyer, first floor, Madison Building, through Feb. 21.

Said exhibit curator Andrew Cosentino: "This captivating display of articles, all drawn from the Library's collections, points to a special fascination the American people have with the occasion, as they will observe again every fourth year one of their most profound and sacred rituals. . . . It is a very special day."

The exhibit emphasizes the uniqueness of American inaugurals in world history and their extraordinary continuity over 200 years. Additional points of interest demonstrate the simplicity of the constitutional prescription for the inauguration; the changes in the date (from March 4 to Jan. 20 for FDR's second inaugural, in 1937); places (Thomas Jefferson being the first president sworn in in Washington); circumstances of the inauguration; weather conditions; and various "firsts."

These "firsts" include President Buchanan as the first bachelor president; Ronald Reagan was the first to be inaugurated on the West Front of the Capitol (1985); President Monroe began the tradition of using the East Portico of the Capitol for the ceremony; William Howard Taft's wife was the first to ride in a car with the president (the seating being exceedingly expansive); the first official inaugural ball was when James Madison became president; the first photographed inauguration was Buchanan's; and the first covered by television was Truman's.

A feature on the exhibit will be published in early 1993.

News from the Center for the Book:
'Books Change Lives' Is Theme for 1993–94

To remind Americans of the joys of reading and the importance of books in today's world, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has chosen "Books Change Lives" as the Library of Congress's national reading promotion theme for 1993–94.

"1993 is the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the Library's principal founder and a man who said he could not live without books," said Dr. Billington. "Our theme is dedicated to Jefferson, who insisted that education, liberty and self-government were inseparable."

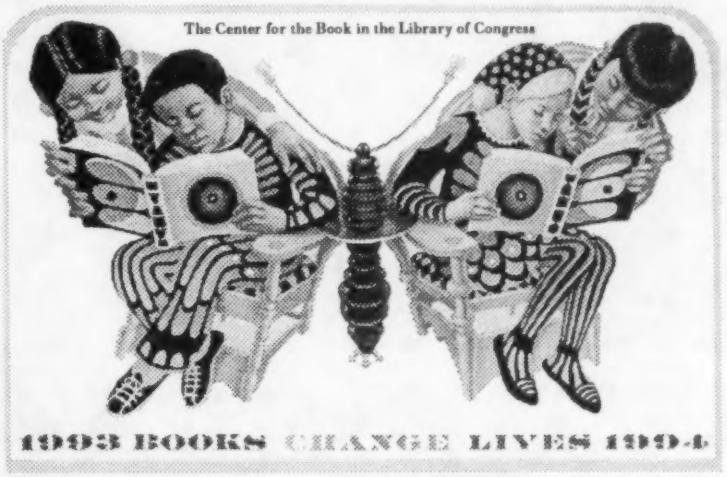
Initiated by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, "Books Change Lives" is a unifying theme for organizing and supporting reading and literacy projects that benefit all age groups. It continues the work of hundreds of national, state and community coalitions formed in previous Library of Congress reading campaigns, particularly "Explore New Worlds–READ!" in 1992 and 1991's "The Year of the Lifetime Reader."

"'Books Change Lives' is supported by more than 100 private and governmental organizations that have agreed to become Reading Promotion Partners of the Library of Congress," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. "This partnership program, combined with our 26 affiliated state centers, gives us an enthusiastic and multilevel reading promotion network that extends into all of the states–and overseas as well."

One of the organizational partners, the American Library Association, has produced a striking "Books Change Lives" commemorative poster by illustrators Leo and Diane Dillon, bookmarks and T-shirts and sweatshirts featuring a quote from Jefferson.

For information call toll-free at (800) 545–2433 or write ALA Graphics, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

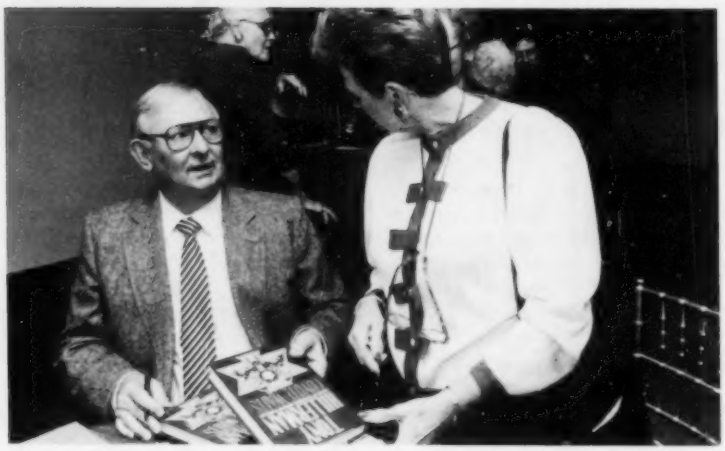
The Center for the Book invites individuals and organizations to use the "Books Change Lives" theme or an appropriate variation, to stimulate interest in reading, books and libraries throughout 1993 and 1994. Specific suggestions are published in a brochure available in limited quantities from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–8200. The brochure was funded by Pizza Hut, one of the center's principal corporate sponsors.



Mystery Writers, Fans Celebrate at LC

On Oct. 28 the Center for the Book sponsored the first of what is to be an annual Library of Congress Mystery Celebration, a lively series of events that invited readers of all ages to explore the world of mysteries. Best-selling authors Tony Hillerman, Mary Higgins Clark and Barbara Mertz (better known under the two pseudonyms Elizabeth Peters and Barbara Michaels) joined librarians, booksellers, writers, collectors and fans to share insights, information and reading recommendations.

The day began in LC's Mumford Room with a "mystery read-a-loud" for 80 students from Stuart-Hobson Middle School in the District of Columbia. These "scary-story readings," complete with appropriate decorations and props,



were presented by Marjorie Billington, the wife of the Librarian; Madison Council member Joan Challinor; and local radio personality Dan Foster of WOL Radio. The hour concluded with a spirited performance of the "Phantom of the Library" by the Library Theatre of Washington, D.C.

A luncheon program chaired by Otto Penzler, owner of New York City's Mysterious Bookshop, focused on "The Art of Writing Mysteries." Next, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole moderated an afternoon discussion on "The Mystery Genre: Fans, Writers & Collectors." In addition to Mr. Hillerman, Ms. Clark, Ms. Mertz, and Mr. Penzler, speakers included Linda Pletzke of the Library's Order Division and Paul Koda, head of special collections at George Mason University. Local book sellers, public librarians, writers and fans also participated, explaining why they thought mysteries were so popular and speculating about how their popularity might be used to stimulate wider public interest in books, reading and libraries. To keep autograph hounds happy, the Library's Sales Shop mounted a special display of recent books by the guest authors.

The Library's first Halloween Mystery Celebration concluded with a festive dinner, featuring costumed waiters of various horrific sorts and Tony Hillerman as the featured speaker. As a stimulus for fans and collectors, the Center for the Book distributed two publications prepared for the occasion: *Facts for Fans* by Linda Pletzke and *Library Mysteries: A Halloween Sampler* by Nancy E. Gwinn of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

At the Oct. 28 event (from top): Dan Foster of WOL Radio in a frightful performance; Dr. and Mrs. Billington engage in a "heady" conversation with a guest; and Tony Hillerman signs his book for Jean Trebbi of the Florida Center for the Book. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Also from the Center for the Book

National Libraries. On Nov. 4, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole presented a lecture on "The Future of National Libraries" in Los Angeles at the UCLA Graduate School of Library and Information Science. His talk focused on the Library of Congress, but also included current developments at the British Library and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

Censorship. John Cole was a speaker on Nov. 6 in Naples, Fla., at a panel discussion on "Censorship and the First Amendment" that was sponsored by the Florida Center for the Book and the Friends of the Collier County Public Library. The program, which attracted an audience of 100 citizens, was presented in conjunction with the display of the Center for the Book's traveling exhibit, "Bonfire of Liberties: Censorship and the Humanities."

National Young Reader's Day. Ten thousand third-, fourth- and fifth-graders from across Oklahoma gathered in Oklahoma City's Myriad Convention Center on Nov. 10 to mark National Young Reader's Day 1992 with the world's largest youth literacy rally. Sponsored nationally by the Center for the Book and Pizza Hut, National Young Reader's Day demonstrates the joy of reading through collaborative community efforts among schools, libraries, newspapers and the electronic media. The focal point of the national celebration, the Oklahoma youth rally was seen on more than 100 television stations around the nation, including channel 32 in the Washington, D.C., area.

OKLAHOMA
CENTER FOR THE BOOK

Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams represented the Center for the Book at the rally, which was made possible through the efforts of 38 cosponsors, including the Oklahoma Center for the Book and 15 corporate contributors. The program featured a welcome by Gov. David Walters; celebrity readers; an appearance by Garfield the Cat; performances by storytellers, magicians and puppeteers; presentations of statewide reading awards; original skits and songs by school groups; and a performance by the Oklahoma Children's Theatre.

WPA Arts Projects. In conjunction with the opening of the LC exhibition "An Ethnic at Large: Jerre Mangione and the Federal Arts Project" (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Nov. 16), the center and the Interpretive Programs Office sponsored a planning meeting for a future exhibit about the Federal Arts Projects of the 1930s.

Jerre Mangione and historican Bernard Weisberger met with representatives of various custodial units to discuss the Library's unsurpassed collection of WPA-sponsored products, which includes books, pamphlets, manuscripts, prints, photographs, drawings, posters, recordings, music and drama.

At a reception marking the exhibit opening, sponsored in cooperation with the American Folklife Center and the National Italian American Foundation, Dr. Billington congratulated Mr. Mangione on his distinctive contribution to American letters and John Cole presented the ever-ebullient 83-year old writer with the center's "I Cannot Live Without Books" sweatshirt.

LC News Service Available On-Line

As previously reported in the Oct. 5 issue, on an experimental basis, the Library of Congress is now making available an on-line news service. The Library of Congress News Service is a new source for information about the Library—its programs, exhibits, activities, hours of operation and job openings.

The News Service will also enable users to get edited versions of stories and announcements from the LC *Information Bulletin* approximately two weeks before they appear in print.

The News Service, will **not**, however, provide access to the Library's bibliographic data bases, nor will other Library services be available.

The service is available free of charge to anyone having a personal computer and modem. The telephone number for accessing the service 24 hours a day is (202) 707-3854.

The News Service will offer several menus, including:

☐ PRES—Items of interest to the media, such as upcoming conferences, exhibit openings, major acquisitions and other announcements.

☐ LIBR—Information of particular interest to librarians, such as availability of Cataloging Distribution Service products, news from Collections Services, new LC publications, changes in LC procedures.

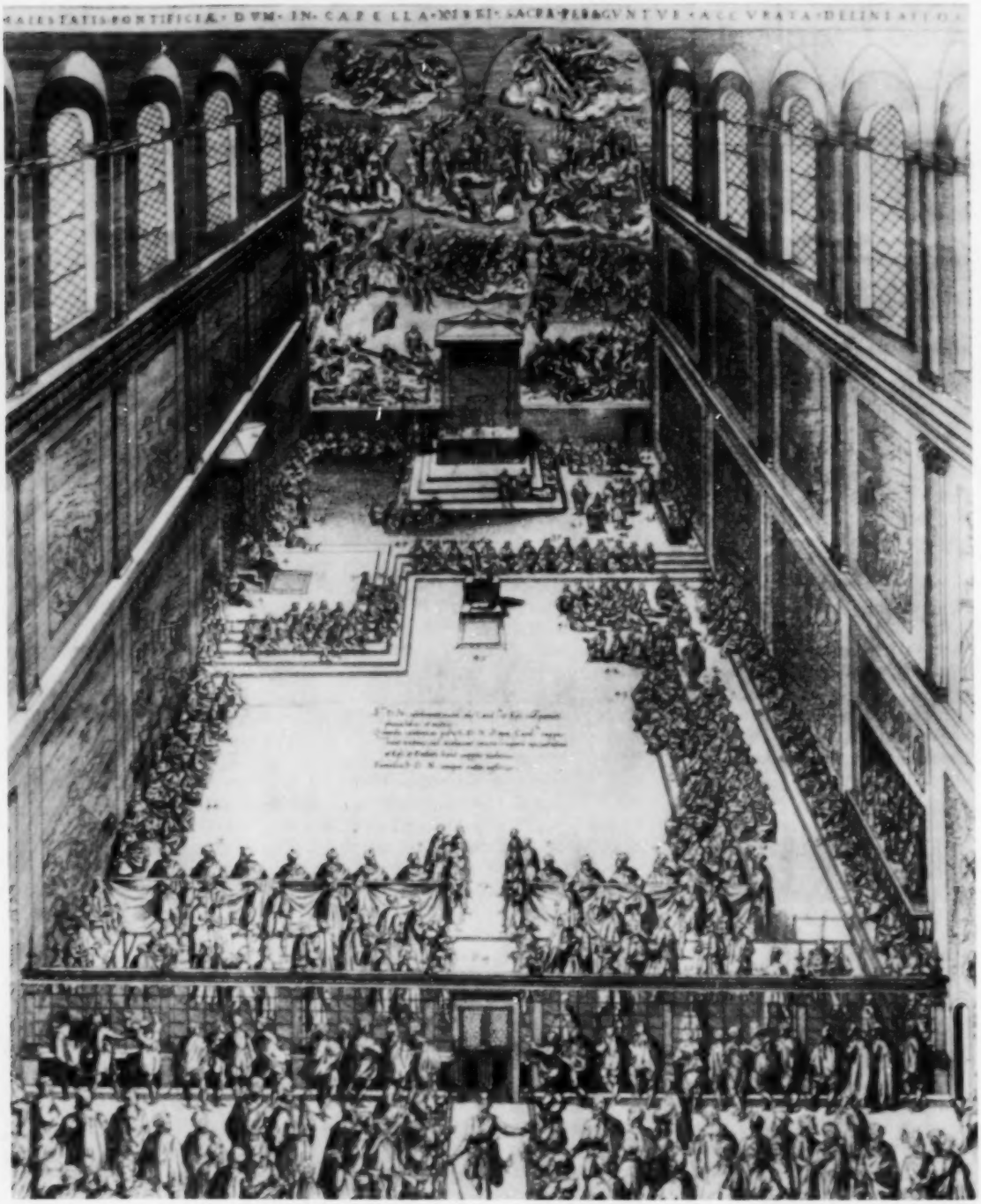
☐ PUBL—News for the public such as exhibit openings and features on the Library.

☐ CALD—Calendar of events.

☐ ACES—Access to the Library. Where to locate entrances, hours of operation.

☐ JOBS—Current openings at the Library of Congress.

For more information or a brochure on the service, call Guy Lamolinara, Editor, LC News Service, at (202) 707-9217 or write Library of Congress Public Affairs Office, Washington, DC 20540-8610.



'Rome Reborn':
Part 3 of a Look at a Major LC Exhibition

This is the third in a series of articles on "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," a major exhibition opening at the Library Jan. 8, 1993, of approximately 200 items from the Vatican Library (for parts 1 and 2, see issues of the LC Information Bulletin *of Oct. 5 and Nov. 2). The treasures, many of which have never been on public display, will be on view in the Library's Jefferson Building.*

In his remarkable life, Isidore, once the superior of a Greek monastery, would become the papal representative in Russia, be incarcerated for heresy, assemble a small army at his own expense to fight against the Turks, suffer wounds and another jailing and ultimately become patriarch of the liberated Constantinople in 1459.

Ignatius Na'matallah, who came to Rome in about 1577 seeking forgiveness for converting to Islam, was adopted by Pope Gregory XII and put to work as a scholar. Skilled as a physician, Na'matallah also was a competent mathematician and astronomer, as well as an able speaker of five or six languages.

Adam Schall von Bell was the first European ever to be a member of the court bureaucracy in Beijing; he also introduced the new astronomy of Galileo, including the telescope, to China. Jesuit priest Matteo Ricci spoke Chinese, dressed as a mandarin and joined the imperial court in China.

These fascinating characters, along

Etienne Duperac, *The Papal Majesty in the Sistine Chapel* (left); engraving, 1578; an early engraving of the Sistine Chapel shows the full pomp of a papal religious ceremony, with the pope on his throne, the entire papal curia and the singers in their box gathered around a lectern. Every important participant is identified by a number corresponding to a legend at the bottom of the page; (this page) *The Tale of Bayad and Riyad;* in Arabic; Spain, early 13th century; this fragment of the medieval love story of Bayad and Riyad may have been taken from Tunis by the troops of Charles V. It is one of the rarest and most singular Arabic manuscripts in the Vatican collection. The codex remains one of the only known examples of Muslim figurative painting in Spain.

Chant manuscript, circa 1520; this manuscript is one of the most beautiful and elaborately illuminated chant manuscripts of the Capella Sistina collection. It was written for the great patron of the arts, Pope Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) (1513–21). The opening shown is sumptuously decorated in gold, indigo, ruby and other vibrant colors, with the initial 'O' encircling Christ and his apostles. The lower border shows the Medici coat of arms (six balls in a three-two-one configuration) with the lion heads symbolically representing the pope, Leo X.

with many others, play historic roles in the epic story to be told in the upcoming Library of Congress exhibit of treasures from the Vatican Library, and in an accompanying 320-page catalog containing scholarly essays and 216 full-color photographs.

The Wider World. From the mid-15th century into the 16th century, the popes and their curia widened their vision and broadened their pursuits far beyond Rome and Europe. The Vatican Library was both a center and a beneficiary of this expansion. The papal curia was captivated by the languages and learning of the non-Western world – from Armenia to Ethiopia to Japan and China.

With time, the Vatican Library developed one of the largest collections of Arabic manuscripts in the West. It also became such a rich repository of texts in other languages – from old Church Slavonic and Armenian to Syriac and Coptic – that students came from all over Europe to study these previously "unknown" tongues. Upon returning home, they shared what they learned, and knowledge of the wider world thus spread.

During this era, the popes took a particular interest in Hebrew, the original language of the Old Testament, and, by doing so, made an immense contribution to the revival of Hebrew studies in Europe. Such fascination with Hebrew, however, left the pope and cardinals vulnerable to an elaborate intellectual con job perpetrated by Flavius Mithridates, a converted Jew and skilled linguist.

In 1481 Mithridates preached a Good Friday sermon that wowed his curial audience with the "evidence" that the Jews had known and resisted the truths of Christianity. As it turned out, his "evidence" was little more than an invention of his clever mind.

By the latter years of the 16th century, Rome fixed its attention on the Near East. As part of the Counter-Reformation crusade to win the world back to Rome, Jesuit missionaries turned to Japan and China in search of converts.

The Vatican Library was directly enriched by these efforts, as the priests wrote, collected and procured much of the library's remarkable East Asian collections.

And, contrary to current conventional wisdom, Asia too benefited from the endeavors of the missionaries. The priests brought with them the latest technological knowledge in fields such as cartography, hydrology and astronomy and gladly shared it with Chinese intellectuals.

"People think the Jesuits went over to just proselytize," said Declan C. Murphy, executive assistant to the Librarian of Congress and LC's project manager for the exhibit. "That couldn't be further from the truth."

The West gained from the intellectual interchange as well. While their efforts at conversion ultimately failed, the missionaries brought back a wealth of Chinese knowledge that inspired European thinking about number systems, calculus and natural theology, and shaped conceptions of world history and philosophy.

Among the items in the "Wider World" sections of the exhibit are:

☐ One of the earliest Arabic versions of any part of the New Testament. This 10th century Egyptian manuscript of the Gospel of Luke 20:1-8 was donated to Pope Eugenius IV by the Coptic delegates at the Council of Ferrara-Florence in the late 15th century.

☐ The rarest and most singular Arabic manuscript in the Vatican collection. This fragment of the medieval love story of Bayad and Riyad was probably copied in Spain in the first half of the 13th century.

☐ An elegant and finely engraved Chinese book on Western hydraulics by the Jesuit Sabatino de Ursis. It is testimony both to the export of

technical ideas from Rome and the eager reception granted such learning by the Chinese.

☐ A 1703 copy of "The Art of Mandarin Language," written in Spanish by Francisco Varo, a Dominican missionary to China. Seeking an easier means to mastery of the complex language, it taught missionaries how to perform rites and sacraments for potential converts in a Romanized version of Cantonese.

☐ A 1584 Armenian translation of the Gregorian calendar printed by the Vatican press.

Music. Through the patronage of the Renaissance popes, the Vatican became home to one of the most renowned and important musical establishments in the West – the papal choir.

Drawing the best singers and composers from Europe, the papal choir performed both the traditional Gregorian chants from the Middle Ages and the contemporary and complex polyphonic music.

The Vatican Library, and the Library of Congress exhibit, contain remarkable artifacts from this era, including elaborately decorated manuscripts with oversized lyrics large enough to be read by several singers at once.

The exhibit also shows the central role music played in the papal curia and offers a glimpse of what life was like for singers in the choir.

Membership in the choir carried lifetime tenure, and some singers stayed as long as 40 years. According to a Constitution of the choir, which will be on display at LC, the singers were required to perform at nine daily liturgical services, as well as occasions of Papal Majesty, such as Mass on Sundays and special feast days during the year.

That meant that the singers could be expected to work all day every day, from dawn until midnight. But in reality, that apparently did not happen often; a record of fines imposed on singers who missed a service shows that as many as half the 20 singers were regularly absent for one or all of the normal services in a particular day.

Included in the music section of the exhibit will be:

☐ A copy of an important 1572 letter concerning the nature of Greek music from the humanist Girolamo Mei to the Florentine musician Vincenzo Galilei, father of the great astronomer. The letter contains a discussion of the presumed power of Greek music to move the emotions. From these ideals, Galilei and his colleagues in Florence developed a new musical aesthetic that led to the development of opera and other baroque forms.

☐ An engraving from the first printed edition (1554) of the First Book of Masses by the great 16th century Italian composer Palestrina. The engraving shows the composer presenting the book of masses to Pope Julius III. Palestrina and others also were commissioned to revise the Gregorian chants, and the new versions provided the music that popes heard every day for two centuries.

☐ The earliest complete extant set of rules for the Sistine Chapel singers. This beautifully illuminated Constitution of the Sistine Chapel singers outlines the vocalists' duties, privileges and code of behavior, and offers detailed rules for their daily personal and professional life.

☐ A manuscript, that dates from the late 15th century, which is one of the oldest polyphonic mass sources in the Sistina collection.

☐ A manuscript of keyboard music thought to be in the hand of the great keyboard composer Girolamo Frescobaldi, who served as organist in St. Peter's from 1608 until his death in 1643. The illustration is from Frescobaldi's fourth toccata.

– Lisa Hoffman

Constitution of the Sistine Chapel singers, 1545; this earliest complete extant set outlines the singers' duties, privileges and code of behavior and offers detailed rules for their daily personal and professional life. The beautiful illuminated full-page opening miniature portrays the reigning Pope Paul III presenting the Constitution to the Master of the Papal Chapel, with the singers of the chapel kneeling behind him.

Mamie Eisenhower shares a moment with her husband, President Dwight Eisenhower, before he delivers his message at the tree-lighting ceremony, Dec. 23, 1959. *Photos from U.S. News & World Report Collection, Prints and Photographs Division*

The National Christmas Tree:
LC Collection Documents Annual Holiday Ceremony

One of the last public ceremonies George Bush will participate in as president is the lighting of the National Christmas Tree, a tradition that dates back to 1923.

As one of the nation's largest repositories of photos, the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, with its recently acquired collection of black-and-white photos from *U.S. News and World Report* (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Sept. 21, 1992), is a rich source for visual documentation of the ceremony.

On Dec. 24, 1923, President Calvin Coolidge, on the South Lawn of the White House, dedicated a large tree from his native Vermont, beginning the custom that, in one form or another, continues to this day. The tree had been erected on the Ellipse (see map), a park just south of the White House, as a gift to the president. "This fir was presented to the president of the United States for use as a National Community Christmas Tree by Middlebury College in Vermont," according to Albert Clyde Burton of National Capital Parks. *American Forests Magazine* said the tree was intended as a gift to Coolidge.

From 1924 until 1933, the site was moved to Sherman Plaza, near the White House east entrance. The American Forestry Association had presented a live tree to Coolidge and the nation. In 1925 the first Christmas message was broadcast on radio coast-to-coast.

Lafayette Square, just north of the Executive Mansion, became the site for the ceremony in 1934–38. Two Fraser firs were planted—one on each side of the statue of Jackson. Although it was intended that they be decorated on alternating years, the same tree was used each year.

Cut trees were again used in 1939–40 and the program moved back to the Ellipse.

The peripatetic program traveled once again, in 1941, to the White House grounds, and two Oriental spruce trees were decorated on alternate years for the ceremony.

1954 saw the establishment of the Christmas Pageant of Peace. According to the National Park Service, which oversees the ceremony, the

President Lyndon Johnson is joined for the ceremonies by daughter Luci, Dec. 16, 1968.

celebration "was broadened to emphasize the desire of this nation and other nations to find peace through the spirit and meaning of Christmas." President Eisenhower lit the first National Christmas Tree for the Pageant of Peace.

Cut trees were used until 1973, when a 42-foot living Colorado blue spruce from northern Pennsylvania was planted to be the permanent National Christmas Tree. This transplant and another subsequently died, but a 30-foot tall Colorado blue spruce, planted in 1978, finally took root and has been used ever since. According to the Park Service, the tree had been a Mother's Day gift to Mrs. William E. Myers of York, and had been on the family farm for 15 years. Now firmly planted on a section of the Ellipse known as President's Park, the tree can be seen year round (albeit undecorated).

Other highlights of the ceremony:

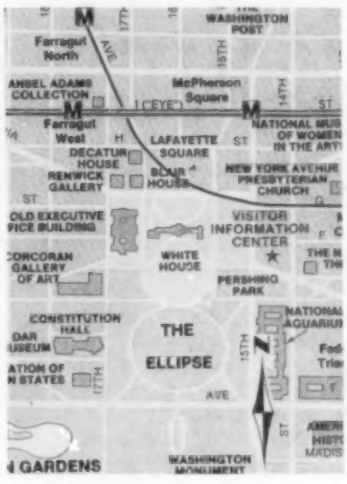
☐ 1978: President Carter threw the switch with his daughter Amy.

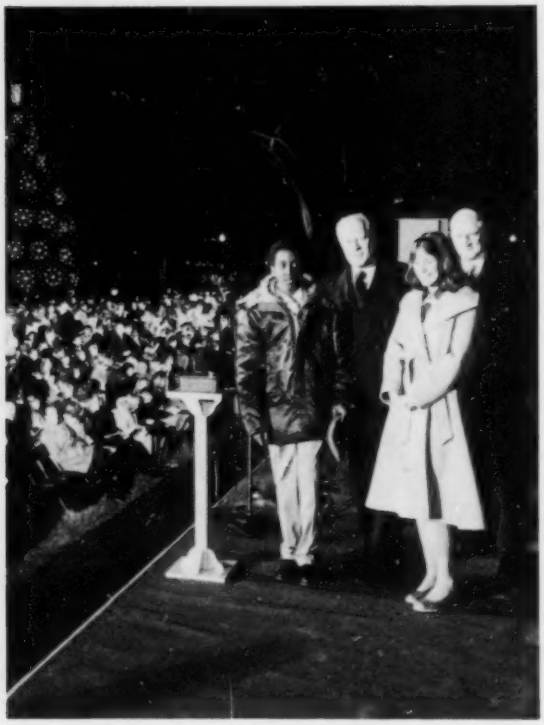
☐ 1979: For the first time in 56 years, the tree remained dark; only the top ornament was lighted to honor the Americans held hostage in Iran.

☐ 1980: For the second year, the tree was unlighted, except for a tribute sponsored by the National Broadcasters Association. For 417 seconds—one second for each day of the hostages' captivity—the tree was fully lighted. Later, when the hostages were released, on Jan. 20, 1981 (Ronald Reagan's inauguration day), the tree was fully lighted when the aircraft carrying the former prisoners cleared Iranian airspace.

☐ 1981: Due to international crises, President Reagan threw the switch from the East Room of the White House.

☐ 1984: In one one of the warmest tree-lighting ceremonies, Nancy Reagan lit the tree from the South Portico of the White House—in 70-degree weather. As a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision, the nativity scene was reinstated as being





President Gerald Ford poses with Boy Scout Keith Baker (left) and Girl Scout Janice Sween (right), after lighting the National Tree, Dec. 16, 1976; 11-year-old Amy Carter rides a cherry picker to help place a star atop the tree, Dec. 5, 1978.

historically and legally appropriate, overturning a U.S. Court of Appeals decision that since 1973 stopped the displaying of the creche.

☐ 1985: President Reagan, on Christmas Eve at 6:15 p.m., turned down the lights on the tree for a moment in support of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon and their families at home.

☐ 1989: Presdent and Mrs. Bush and their granddaughter Marshall illuminated the tree with red, white and blue lights to symbolize Bush's "thousand points of light" campaign speech.

☐ 1992: On Dec. 10, President Bush will light the tree for the last time as president.

–based on information provided by the National Park Service

The Carters' "home-style" White House celebration, Dec. 15, 1977, included a 30-foot Colorado spruce adorned with 2,000 low-wattage green lights.

Giving Oliver Wendell Holmes His Just Due:

LC, Devise Committee Sponsor 1992 Series

On Oct. 5, in memory of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Benno C. Schmidt Jr., president and chief executive officer of the Edison project and former Yale President, delivered the 1992 Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Lecture.

Holmes served on the Supreme Court from 1902 to 1932. He designated the United States as residuary legatee of his estate. Congress in turn authorized the creation of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund and a permanent committee chaired by the Librarian of Congress to administer fund activities.

According to M. Kathleen Price, Law Librarian of Congress and organizer of the event, the lecture was a continuation of a series that began in 1960. This year's event was held at Georgetown University Law Center.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington modestly commented that in his capacity as chair of the Devise Committee he felt that "none of my qualifications qualify me for this."

He added, however, that he was grateful that the committee included such distinguished constitutional law scholars as Benno Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt responded by saying, "I want to begin by reassuring Dr. Billington about his qualifications to sit on any committee, particularly one named after Justice Holmes and having to do with law. One of Holmes's favorite quips was 'Law is history with the history left out!' So you should feel right at home."

The former Yale president also expressed his gratitude at seeing Justice William Brennan in the audience and recalled his first meeting with the justice while serving as law clerk to Chief Justice Earl Warren in the summer of 1966.

Mr. Schmidt said that he chose the subject "The First Amendment as a Declaration of Independence" for two reasons: because he thought it would have been of interest to Holmes and because it is one to which Justice Brennan has made a tremendous contribution.

Dr. Billington (right) introduced Benno Schmidt, who delivered the Oliver Wendell Holmes Lecture Oct. 5. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

"The amendment's language needs interpretation, and for that one turns first to history," said Mr. Schmidt. "What is the meaning of speech and why is there the article 'the' freedom of speech and 'the' freedom of the press, as if these were preexisting rights?

"How do these guarantees relate to matters, many of which are current constitutional issues, such as military secrets, obscene movies, incitement to riot, advertising, political contributions, parades, demonstrations?" he asked. "Is television protected in the manner of newspapers?"

Mr. Schmidt said he wanted "to see whether the framers of the amendment could give us the answers from the history of their time. The central historical debate underlying these concerns is the simple question of whether or not the First Amendment represents a continuation of the 18th century English law and practice that was merely received by the American Colonies and reworked, or does it represent a break, a 'declaration of independence' for the American law of freedom of expression?"

According to Mr. Schmidt, "The First Amendment has, in fact, been interpreted as a declaration of independence for American law. The historical record . . . is far more supportive of such a reading than is generally supposed."

The Holmes Devise Fund has been used to promote the history of the Supreme Court as well as a lecture program. Ms. Price thanked symposium moderator Stanley Katz for his being the "prime mover of this event," despite his busy schedule, which includes his work as editor of the Supreme Court history, president of the American Council of

Other symposium speakers Oct. 5 included (from left) Mari Matsuda, John Wertheimer, David Rabban and moderator Stanley Katz. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Learned Societies and vice president of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress.

Preceding the Holmes Lecture a symposium on "The First Amendment: Perspectives," was held and included speakers Mari Matsuda, David Rabban, and John Wertheimer.

John Wertheimer, a lecturer at Princeton University, with an M.A. and Ph.D. from the same institution, explored the early years of free speech litigation from the mid-1870s through the first quarter of this century. He traced the tireless efforts of various activist organizations to force state and federal judges to consider free expression arguments in an ever-widening realm of legal cases. He showed how political radicals, cultural modernists and the early motion picture industry worked to extend constitutional protection to forms of expression such as open-air speech, sexual behavior and the movies.

David Rabban holds a B.A. from Wesleyan, a degree from Stanford Law School and is the Thomas Shelton Maxey Professor at the School of Law, University of Texas at Austin. Mr. Rabban focused on the history of the Free Speech League, contrasting the broad scope of the league's vision of the First Amendment with that of the American Civil Liberties Union. He traced the league's origins to its long tradition of libertarian radicalism, which began decades before the Civil War. But the ACLU, he said, was created by former progressives with little knowledge or concern about the many free speech issues that had preoccupied the Free Speech League before World War I. The ACLU's aim was almost exclusively concentrated on the problems of free speech in a political context.

Mari Matsuda, who earned a B.A. at Arizona State University and a degree at the University of Hawaii School of Law, also holds an LL.M. from Harvard Law School and is currently a visiting professor at Georgetown University Law Center, on leave from her position of professor of law at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Law.

Ms. Matsuda addressed what she perceives as the inadequacy of doctrinal tools for resolving the conflicts that arise from the use of discriminatory language or limitations on language. Current legal yardsticks such as "clear and present danger," and "fighting words," she said, "provide neither clarity nor justice in resolving free speech conflicts in judicial and legislative arenas."

—*Natalie Gawdiak*

Former Justice Brennan Honored by Friends Of Law Library

Former Justice William J. Brennan Jr. was the guest of honor at the first Appreciation Dinner held by the Friends of the Law Library of Congress at the Supreme Court on Oct. 5. The sponsors plan to hold the event annually.

The evening's program, which included a reception and dinner in the elegant east and west lounges of the Supreme Court, was introduced by Washington attorney Abe Krash, president of the Board of Directors of the Friends. In retracing the history and accomplishments of the Friends group, established in 1934, Mr. Krash noted that the early vision of the Friends had now become a reality.

M. Kathleen Price, Law Librarian of Congress, thanked Mr. Krash for his help in organizing the event. She spoke about the Law Library's plans to continue participation in scholarly exchange programs and to expand the Law Library's electronic networking via the International Legal Information Network. Ms. Price promised to keep the members of the Friends group informed of upcoming activities through a newsletter. She thanked those present for their generosity, especially the founding benefactors, West Publishing Co. and Thomson Electronic Publishing, and the Friends' secre-

tary, Milton Cerny, and the firm Caplin and Drysdale.

Friends' Vice President Stanley Katz introduced Justice Antonin Scalia, who said it was almost impossible to conduct American legal research without stumbling over a major landmark decision written by Justice Brennan. He noted that even though they did not always agree, he sought out Justice Brennan because he always gave such "good avuncular advice."

Daniel Rezneck of Arnold and Porter recalled the years he had served Justice Brennan as a law clerk at the court. He praised the justice's character and productivity, noting that even in his so-called retirement, Justice Brennan comes to work every day, teaches and carries on an extensive correspondence. He praised the justice for "spontaneously and instinctively [doing] the right thing."

Justice Brennan walked to the podium, in defiance of his doctors' advice. He spoke of "my doctors' unanimous advice—and there are six of them!—that I'll be in big trouble if I don't just sit down and say nothing." But Justice Brennan nevertheless delivered lively anecdotes about his career and expressed his gratitude for the evening's honor. At the end of his talk, he was presented with crystal bookends engraved with the logo of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress.

"President Jefferson" (aka Clay Jenkinson) greets former Justice William Brennan at Friends of Law Library dinner Oct. 5 in honor of the former Supreme Court Justice. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

The evening ended on an entertaining note with the words of President Thomas Jefferson as interpreted by Clay Jenkinson in period costume. Mr. Jenkinson, a professor at the University of Nevada, gave his presentation in the form of a speech in which judges, lawyers and legislators bore the brunt of some Jeffersonian barbs. He noted that since he had left the Capitol in 1809 it had changed much (the building was at that point still unfinished). "Jefferson" also spoke of the office of the presidency as one of "splendid misery. I have no more desire to lead men than to ride my horse through a blizzard," Jefferson was quoted as having written to his daughter. He had a low opinion of Chief Justice John Marshall, whom he described as a "gloomy malignity." Jefferson apparently felt that Supreme Court justices should not serve for life but should be elected. He also believed that the system of checks and balances should favor legislators, since they are "closer to the people."

—*Natalie Gawdiak*

Ukrainian Minstrels Featured At LC Lecture

On Dec. 8 the LC American Folklife Center hosted a lecture on "Music, Life and Death Among the Village Minstrels of Ukraine."

The illustrated lecture was presented by Valentyna Borysenko of the Ryl's'kyi Institute of Kiev and William Noll of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The blind minstrels of Ukraine were documented on wax cylinders, manuscripts, photographs and film from 1903 until the early 1930s.

The Library is helping to preserve the fragile materials, which document a repertory that was almost totally destroyed during the Stalin purges of the 1930s.

In a joint project between the Folklife Center and the Ryl's'kyi Institute of Art, Folklore and Ethnology (Academy of Sciences) in Kiev, 400 wax cylinder recordings are being brought to the Library for restoration and copying before being returned to Kiev.

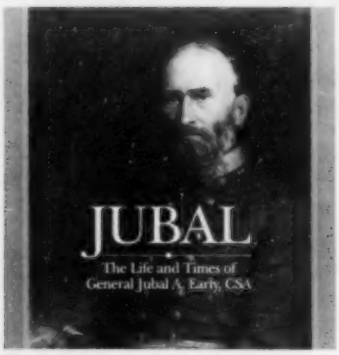
The first group of cylinders to be duplicated will be those containing some of the most important national symbols in Ukrainian culture. The minstrels sang the epics (known today as *dumy*) of the exploits of the Cossacks and of village life and provided examples of a moral life. The minstrels also performed a religious repertory, including the *psal'my*, which was based on religious, nonliturgical texts, primarily of village origin.

During the Stalinist purges, thousands of village performers were shot, arrested and sent to labor camps or otherwise repressed. By the 1950s most of the sects that provided the music ceased to exist. By 1960 there were no blind village minstrels in the Ukrainian countryside. An entire group of musicians that numbered in the thousands in the early 20th century have ceased to exist.

New Jubal Early Biography Draws on LC Resources

"I am enormously indebted to the skilled archivists and librarians at the Library of Congress." So wrote Charles C. Osborne in the preface to his new book, *Jubal: The Life and Times of General Jubal A. Early, CSA, Defender of the Lost Cause.*

Recently published by Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, a division of Workman Publishing Co., *Jubal* is a comprehensive biography of one of the Civil War's most combative, assertive and controversial generals—and



one of the staunchest postwar loyalists to the Lost Cause.

"Old Jube" resisted the secession of his home state, Virginia, but ended up fighting against the Union. His war career echoed the fortunes of the Confederacy—with initial successes and finally, crushing defeat. It was Early who, in 1864, led an army down the Shenandoah Valley to the gates of Washington itself in a successful attempt to divert Union forces from Grant's massive assault on Lee's army and the Confederate capital at Richmond. Later that year, Early, who initially seemed to have routed Philip Sheridan's much larger army at Cedar Creek, saw the outcome reversed to a disastrous and humiliating defeat that helped bring about the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Research of such a biography is itself a major literary campaign, and Osborne—former editor of the *Ipswich Chronicle*, associate editor of *Life* magazine and senior editor of Time-Life Books—spent many months assembling facts and scanning documents and visual material. He spent much of this time in the Library of Congress—which holds the most extensive assemblage of Civil War materials available to researchers in a single institution.

The Manuscript Division provided him access to original documents, including approximately 5,000 items in the Jubal Anderson Early Papers, Early's correspondence with Gen. Richard Stoddert Ewell, CSA, and Union diaries containing reactions to Early's raid on Washington. The Prints and Photographs Division provided most of the illustrations in the book, including portraits of Early and a number of other prominent Confederate and Union figures.

Hardcover, 560 pages (including notes and index), *Jubal* is available for $29.95 in local bookstores and at the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

Civil War Maps, Botanical Discovery Subjects of New 'LC Classics'

The Library and Fulcrum/Starwood Publishing of Golden, Colo., and Washington, D.C., have just released two new volumes in the "Library of Congress Classics" series.

Gentle Conquest: The Botanical Discovery of North America with Illustrations from the Library of Congress by James L. Reveal is a richly illustrated 160-page volume showcasing the botanical discoveries made in what is now the United States from the time of Columbus's voyages to the end of the American frontier.

Professor of botany at the University of Maryland, author of more than 200 scientific papers and contributor to the landmark work *Flora of North America*, Dr. Reveal brings notable scholarship and understanding to *Gentle Conquest*'s story of great adventures, of remarkable discoveries, of brave and daring men and women and, in some cases, of bitter disputes. His brisk, anecdotal prose explains why exploration of the New World meant more than finding new places to live and the possibility of gold and jewels. Trees, flowers and medicinal plants were all very important resources worth searching for. And many of those who searched—Oviedo, Catesby, Michaux, Nutall, among them—published exquisite records of their botanical discoveries, painted by artists such as Redoute, Ehret and Sprague.

Enhanced by 120 illustrations, 60 in color, *Gentle Conquest* brings to life, through the wealth of materials in the Library of Congress collec-

tions, the richness, variety and importance of the discovery of North American flora.

New Portfolios and More from the Library of Congress

Still more of the Library's visual riches are captured in a group of new postcard and print portfolios, along with a postcard book.

The handsomely designed and produced card portfolios each contain 12 postcards (two each of six images), on these subjects:

☐ **Flight Before Wright,** a collection of black-and-white photographs celebrating some of the heroes and oddities of early aviation, gathered from around the Library.

☐ **Edmund Dulac Fairy Tales,** featuring an array of Dulac's spectacular color illustrations from his 1916 *Fairy Book* in the Children's Literature Center.

☐ **Impressions of the Russian Ballet,** a group of intriguing hand-colored illustrations by Michel Sevier, from a series commissioned by the famous Diaghilev company and now housed in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Priced at just $3.95, these portfolios make excellent gifts.

The larger print portfolio *Shadowcatcher* is a collection of eight 9" x 12" high-quality duotone reproductions of Edward S. Curtis's finest Native American portraits. The prints are suitable for framing or mounting, and each is accompanied by descriptive text. *Shadowcatcher* is priced at $14.95.

Finally, the colorful postcard book *Dreams of Childhood* ($8.95) contains 30 of the most sumptuous and lively illustrations from the 1994 Library of Congress calendar of the same name.

Four New Posters

These new Library of Congress posters are large (24" x 36" each), inspiring, informative and great for classroom, library or study:

☐ **Samuel American Horse.** Gertrude Kasebier's 1900 portrait of a Sioux warrior is printed in sepia and includes the quotation from Sitting Bull: "When I was a boy the Sioux owned the world; the sun rose and set on their land; they sent ten thousand men to battle. Where are the warriors today? Who slew them? Where are our lands? Who owns them?"

☐ **W.E.B. DuBois.** An arresting profile of the great African American writer and visionary, with his words: "There can be no perfect democracy curtailed by color, race or poverty. But with all we accomplish all, even peace."

☐ **Women Who Dared.** An assemblage of black-and-white photographs and biographical notes on 20 women from all walks of life who took the risks to expand opportunities for all.

☐ **Frederick Douglass.** The legendary orator and abolitionist is shown in a front bust view, with an accompanying quotation: "There is no Negro problem. The problem is whether the American people have loyalty enough, honor enough, patriotism enough to live up to their own Constitution."

The posters all are priced at $5.95 and are available at the Library's Madison Sales Shop. The portfolios and postcard book are available by mail order from Box J, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8620. Add $3.50 for handling. Call (202) 707-6095 for more information.

LC Classics **(cont. from p. 538)**

Mapping the Civil War: Featuring Rare Maps from the Library of Congress explores a briefer and more agonizing period in American history. Author and Civil War expert Christopher Nelson considers 12 major battles or campaigns of the war, each section illuminated by artful Civil War-era maps, many of them in manuscript form, showing the reader what the field commanders saw. In the preface, Richard Stephenson, formerly with the Library's Geography and Map Division, notes that few publications devoted to the Civil War consider maps and sketches in relationship to the events of a campaign or battle, and that there is a general tendency to ignore such items when selecting book or journal illustrations. Yet military maps, and the geographic information they conveyed, often spelled victory or defeat on the battlefields.

Mapping the Civil War features 120 illustrations, 60 in full color. Over 50 maps from the more than 2,000 Civil War maps, atlases and sketchbooks in the Library's Geography and Map Division are reproduced. Many of these have never been published before. Combined with photographs and original drawings, and informative captions written by Civil War expert Brian Pohanka, these maps give readers a firsthand look at how some of the most important Civil War battles were planned and executed.

Both *Gentle Conquest* and *Mapping the Civil War* are in bookstores now and are also available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop. Each volume costs $39.95.

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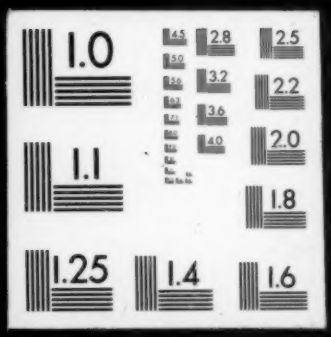
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